

## Leviticus 23:15-22 - Thursday, March 4<sup>th</sup>, 2010

- Because of the nature of the study we have before us, and for the benefit of those who weren't with us, I want to do a quick review.
- A number of you have asked me to not only review but sort of re-do last weeks teaching, so I'll attempt an abbreviated introduction.
- We're studying the seven feasts and their prophetic significance in how they paint a prophetic picture of Christ's 1<sup>st</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup>, and 3<sup>rd</sup> coming.

- It's vital that we understand what these feasts were. They were festivals from the word festive as a time to celebrate and commemorate.
- In the original language of Old Testament Hebrew its "Moade" meaning an "Appointed Time" or an "Appointment" – (Points to a time).
- Seven feasts were given to Israel to celebrate over a seven-month period of time, beginning in spring and continuing through fall.
- These seven feasts over seven months were for them then but have already been fulfilled or will soon be fulfilled by Jesus for us now.
- Consider what the Apostle Paul said to the Colossian church:

**Colossians 2:16-17** "Let no one act as your judge in regard to food or drink or in respect to a festival or a new moon or a Sabbath day things which are a mere shadow of what is to come; but the substance belongs to Christ."

- This passage refers to the feasts as a "mere shadow" of things to come, the substance of them being found in Christ.
- These feasts were prophetic types, or symbols, that pointed to Jesus Christ and which would be fulfilled in Him.
- The first four were fulfilled with the first coming of Christ. The last three will be fulfilled with the rapture and second coming of Christ.
- The first three feasts Passover, Unleavened Bread, and First Fruits take place in the spring over a period of eight days.
- The fourth feast, Harvest, (also known by its Greek name, Pentecost, a word meaning 50), is 50 days later at the beginning of summer.
- The last three feasts Trumpets, Atonement, and Tabernacles took place over a period of twenty-one days in the fall of the year.

- "A picture is worth a thousand words". The Israelites were given these visual pictures, as signs pointing to the final destination.
- Once Jesus arrived the first time to His first destination here on earth, the "sign" wasn't needed any longer.
- The signs and symbols had served their purpose in telling them what was coming, namely the person of Jesus Christ their Messiah.
- Though the signs are of no use to us, it doesn't mean that they are of no value in what they mean to us.

REFERENCE	FEAST	FULFILLMENT
(Leviticus 23:5)	Passover	The Crucifixion
(Leviticus 23:6-8)	Unleavened Bread	The Burial
(Leviticus 23:9-14)	First-Fruits	The Resurrection
(Leviticus 23:15-22)	Pentecost	The Church Age
Leviticus 23:23-25)	Trumpets	The Rapture of the Church
(Leviticus 23:26-32)	Day of Atonement	The 2 <sup>nd</sup> Coming
(Leviticus 23:33-43)	Tabernacles	The Kingdom Age and Heaven

### 1. THE CRUCIFIXION – "PASSEOVER" (VERSE 5)

FEAST	WHAT THIS MEANS	WHAT THIS MEANS TO ME
Passover – (One Day) The Crucifixion (Leviticus 23:5)	The "Angel of Death" passed over the Israelites if blood was on the four posts of the door.	Death, the penalty for my sin, is passed over because the blood of the lamb of God was shed for me on the four posts of the cross.

The calendar starts over with a lamb		The calendar started over as "the" lamb
The lamb is brought in the house on the 10 <sup>th</sup> day		Jesus made his triumphant entry on the 10 <sup>th</sup> day
The lamb was inspected for four days		Jesus was tried for four days
The lamb was to be found without any blemish		Jesus was found to be innocent, without any sin
The blood of the lamb was in the shape of a cross on their door		Jesus as the Lamb shed His blood on the cross
The lamb had to come into contact with the fire/judgment		Jesus had to endure the judgment of mankind's sin
10 <sup>TH</sup> Aviv	Procession of Lamb into Temple	Jesus' procession into Jerusalem (Matthew 21:17)
10 <sup>TH</sup> Aviv	Lamb examined, four days. (Exodus 12:1-11)	Jesus is questioned. His last four days. (Matthew 22:15-33)
14 <sup>TH</sup> Aviv	Passover begins at 6:00 PM.	Jesus begins his path to the cross.
3 <sup>RD</sup> Hour	Lambs are prepared for sacrifice at 9:00 AM.	Jesus is beaten, prepared for the cross. (Matthew 27:28)
9 <sup>TH</sup> Hour	Lambs are sacrificed at 3:00 PM.	Jesus is sacrificed on the cross. (Matthew 27:48-52)
The lamb was to be eaten with bitter herbs		Jesus endured the bitterness of the cross
The lamb had to be "finished" by the morning		Jesus said; "it is finished," now for resurrection morning
The lamb would save from the death to the "firstborn"		Jesus saves those who are "born again" in the "second birth"
The lamb was not to have any bones broken		None of Jesus bones were broken
The bread had to be without leaven		Jesus, the bread of life, is without sin

## 2. THE BURIAL - "UNLEAVENED BREAD" (VERSES 6-8)

FEAST	WHAT THIS MEANS	WHAT THIS MEANS TO ME
Unleavened Bread –(Seven days) The Burial (Leviticus 23:6-8)	In the exodus from Egypt the Israelites left quickly and didn't have "leaven" (sin) in the bread.	I leave the old life and die to the old man. Jesus is the bread of new life. Jesus body was the bread to be broken and without sin (leaven).

THE FEAST OF UNLEAVENED BREAD	JESUS IS THE UNLEAVENED BREAD
At the Passover meal, they have three pieces of bread.	The 3 breads represent the Father, Son and Holy Spirit.
The Matzah-bread in the center is then broken in two	The 2 <sup>nd</sup> Matzah represents Jesus' body that's broken.
The Matzah-bread now is two pieces of one bread	Jesus was both fully God and fully man and still is.
The larger of the two is called the "afikomen"	Afikomen is a Greek word that could mean "I came"
The Afikomen is wrapped in a cloth and hidden	Jesus' was wrapped in a burial cloth, hid in the tomb
Children race to find the afikomen and receive a prize	Come to Jesus as a child, run the race, receive the prize

## 3. THE RESURRECTION - "FIRST FRUITS" (VERSES 9-14)

FEAST	WHAT THIS MEANS	WHAT THIS MEANS TO ME
First-Fruits – (One day) The Resurrection (Leviticus 23:9-14)	The beginning first barley harvest was a wave offering and on the first day of the week.	Christ's resurrection was the first and the beginning of the first resurrection on the first day of the week, Sunday.

15 'And you shall count for yourselves from the day after the Sabbath, from the day that you brought the sheaf of the wave offering: seven Sabbaths shall be completed.16 Count fifty days to the day after the seventh Sabbath; then you shall offer a new grain offering to the LORD.

- This is the feast of weeks, or harvest, because it was in the fall on the first day of the week after seven weeks/Sabbaths on day fifty.
- It would later be called, the feast of Pentecost, because "pent" means "five," or in this case fifty. This symbolizes the birth of the church.

FEAST	WHAT THIS MEANS	WHAT THIS MEANS TO ME
Pentecost – Wheat Harvest (One day) The Church Age (Leviticus 23:15-22)	50 days after leaving Egypt the Jews arrive at Mt. Sinai. With fire they hear the tongue of the Lord. Moses came down with the law and broke the tablets because of their sin and 3,000 people died that day.	50 days after the resurrection the disciples tarried at Mt. Zion. There were tongues of fire that came down. The good news of Lord dying and forgiving the sin of man who broke the law of God was heard. 3,000 people were saved (harvested) that day.

**Exodus 32:28** ...and that day about three thousand of the people died.  
**Acts 2:40-41** Those who accepted his message were baptized, and about three thousand were added to their number that day.

17 You shall bring from your dwellings two wave loaves of two-tenths of an ephah. They shall be of fine flour; they shall be baked with leaven. They are the firstfruits to the LORD.18 And you shall offer with the bread seven lambs of the first year, without blemish, one young bull, and two rams. They shall be as a burnt offering to the LORD, with their grain offering and their drink offerings, an offering made by fire for a sweet aroma to the LORD.19 Then you shall sacrifice one kid of the goats as a sin offering, and two male lambs of the first year as a sacrifice of a peace offering.20 The priest shall wave them with the bread of the firstfruits as a wave offering before the LORD, with the two lambs. They shall be holy to the LORD for the priest.

- Now we get into another aspect of the Feast of Pentecost having to do with the loaves that were to be offered as a "wave offering."

FEAST	WHAT THIS MEANS	WHAT THIS MEANS TO ME
Pentecost – Wheat Harvest (One day) The Church Age (Leviticus 23:15-22)	Two loaves waved up and down then left to right form a cross. But these two loaves brought together had leaven (sin). Two tablets of law are born to show sin nature.	Two peoples, Jews and Gentiles, because of the cross are brought together both with a sin nature. The law is death, the Lord is life, and the church (bride) is born because the law is fulfilled in Christ.

21 And you shall proclaim on the same day that it is a holy convocation to you. You shall do no customary work on it. It shall be a statute forever in all your dwellings throughout your generations. 22 When you reap the harvest of your land, you shall not wholly reap the corners of your field when you reap, nor shall you gather any gleaning from your harvest. You shall leave them for the poor and for the stranger: I am the LORD your God."

- Here's yet another aspect to this Feast; this time it has to do with gleaning from the harvest picturing Jesus as our Kinsmen Redeemer.

FEAST	WHAT THIS MEANS	WHAT THIS MEANS TO ME
Pentecost – (One day) The Church Age (Leviticus 23:15-22)	The first cut in the harvest may not have been sufficient leaving behind enough for the "poor" to glean a second time.	The first birth as a sinner isn't sufficient leaving me poor and needing the second birth for redemption. Ruth is a beautiful picture of this redemption.

NAOMI AND RUTH	JEW AND GENTILE
<b>Ruth 1:19</b> So the two women went on until they came to Bethlehem.	The Jews when celebrating this "Feast of Harvest" read the book of Ruth about Naomi a Jew and Ruth a Gentile.
<b>Ruth 2:2-3</b> Naomi said to her, "Go ahead, my daughter." 3 So she went out and began to glean in the fields behind the harvesters. As it turned out, she found herself working in a field belonging to Boaz, who was from the clan of Elimelech.	Ruth meets Boaz, (Lord of the Harvest), Elimelech's brother (Naomi's deceased husband). Deut. 25:5-12 allowed Boaz to fulfill the kinsman law of redemption, buy the field, and marry the Gentile bride of this mans son, to carry on the name.
<b>Ruth 4:13</b> So Boaz took Ruth and she became his wife. Then he went to her, and the LORD enabled her to conceive, and she gave birth to a son.	The field (world) is bought by the next of kin, (Jesus became a man next to us, Kins-man), because he so loved the bride. Out of this love for the bride a son is born.
<b>Ruth 4:14</b> The women said to Naomi: "Praise be to the LORD, who this day has not left you without a kinsman-redeemer. May he become famous throughout Israel!"	Boaz (Jesus) is the Kinsmen Redeemer who so loved Ruth that He gave her a son so she would not be left without the seed keeping the name throughout life.
<b>Ruth 4:16</b> Then Naomi took the child, laid him in her lap and cared for him. 17 The women living there said, "Naomi has a son." And they named him Obed. He was the father of Jesse, the father of David.	This child is now embraced in the lap of Naomi (Jews), and Ruth (Gentile Bride) isn't seen again in the scriptures (rapture). The Son was Obed, David's Grandfather, and the line from which Jesus would be born in Bethlehem.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Now, there's a time line of about four months between the "Feast of the Harvest" (Pentecost) and the "Feast of the Trumpets" (rapture).</li> <li>- This points to a time known as the church age. The time between Pentecost and Trumpets is significant as its harvest time in Israel.</li> <li>- What makes it interesting is that it's a time of harvest for the church now, <i>until the fullness of the Gentiles has come in</i>, (Romans 11:25).</li> <li>- It is also interesting to note that the first four feasts were fulfilled on the exact day and even hour with the first coming of Christ.</li> <li>- We don't know the exact day or hour of the rapture, but we can know that it will be fulfilled on the exact day and hour of these feasts.</li> </ul>	